THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION IN GEORGIA. From the Milledgeville (Georgia) Recorder of the 9th instant we copy the following account of the present condition and probable fate of the pro-

ject of a Southern Convention: " NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- The election for De-· legates to the Nashville Convention has proved an · abortion. From present appearances the whole · vote in this State will hardly exceed the vote of one · of our strongest counties. Georgia will therefore probably be unrepresented, should the Convention be held, which, by the way, we do not think pro-· bable. Even in Mississippi, which originated · the measure, public meetings are recommending . that it shall not take place, under the apparent probabilities of the settlement by Congress of the · question upon which the Convention was to deliberate. From all appearances, we reiterate our impression that no Nashville Convention will be

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Times of Saturday furnishes the subjoined concise account of the movements by the People of Virginia in regard to the proposed Southern Convention:

NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- In Franklin county, at the April court, a public meeting was held, at which Judge Ta-April cours, a puoric meeting was held, at which studge Tallarkan offered resolutions to appoint delegates to a district (Nashville) Convention, and sustained them with great ardor. Major Jubal A. Early opposed, and offered a counter series. Mr. Woods, the senator, advocated the Nashville Convention. After a long debate, a motion of Major Early's to adjourn sine die was carried by a close vote.

In Caroline, at the last court, resolutions for the appointment of district delegates were postponed indefinitely; after which the minority assembled and appointed the delegates

So far as we are informed, the following are all the counties in this State which have as yet moved in favor of the

Nashville Convention, viz:
Amelia, Appomattox, Greensville, Brunswick, Mecklen burg, Halifax, Madison, Louisa, Princess Anne, King William, and Campbell.

The following have voted, in court-house meetings, against

the appointment of delegates:
Albemarle, Augusta, Londoun, King George, Franklin,

No county west of the Blue Ridge has yet had a meeting for sending delegates to Nashville, except that the Democrats of Jefferson have declared themselves in favor of the measure.

To which we may add that in Augusta county, at a large meeting held, in pursuance of public notice in the newspapers, on the 25th ultimo, being the largest one that had assembled in that county for years past, two sets of Resolutions were before the meeting; the one set reported by a committee appointed for the purpose—the other set moved as a substitute, proposing the appointment of delegates to the Nashville Convention. For four hours the subject was earnestly and ably discussed. The result was, that the following Preamble and Resolutions (being those reported by the committee) were adopted, upon a division of the People assembled, by a vote of more than ten to one:

The People of Augusta believe that the time has arrived when it becomes them publicly and solemnly to declare their affection for that unity of government which constitutes the United States of America one people.

We verily believe it to be the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize.

ery liberty which we so highly prize.

We feel that, at this crisis, it is of infinite moment that we should properly estimate the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness; that we should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawntogether the various parts. Be it therefore resolved

1. We rejoice in the assurance that the calm, steady, and prevailing voice of real public opinion is beginning to be heard above the noise and strife of political agitators; and we doubt not that fanatics at the North, and factionists at the South, will ere long learn the important truth that the Heart of the Nation is for the Union-for the Union as our Fathers formed it—for the Union as it is.

2. Identified with the interests, deeply imbued with the

feelings-aye, even with the prejudices of the South, we do not expect, we cannot hope, that our brethren at the North will think or feel with us in regard to the sectional questions which unfortunately divide us; but we rely with confidence upon the patriotism and the sense of justice of the sober-mind ed and reflecting men of the North; and we expect their concurrence and co-operation in the settlement of all our differ. ences, upon such terms as friends may offer and brethren ac-

3. We have no disposition to recount the wrongs suffered by the South, nor do we claim for her exemption from all fault. We would rather, forgetting those things which are behind, or remembering them but for instruction and warning, press firward; prepared to concede, anxious to cinciliate, resolved 4. We know of no evil, we suffer no grievance, which

cannot be removed by a fair and just administration of our Government according to the Constitution. We anticipate no wrong for which disunion would be a remedy. For the protection of our rights, we look wi h confidence to the authorities and tribunals established by the constitution, and sworn to support it. It will be soon enough to seek other safeguards when all of these have been tried in vain. 5. For the settlement of all questions affecting the Union,

we look to the men of the Union, assembled in the councils of the Union, under the constitution of the Union. We have no confidence in, we disclaim all reliance upon, any assembly, however called, wherever held, which does not find its authority in the constitution, and its highest object in the pre-servation of the Union. More especially do we distrust any such assembly when it is avowedly sectional in its organization and purposes, and expressly excludes from its delibera-tions the citizens of all other portions of the Union, however wise and patriotic they may be. We, therefore, decline to be represented in the Nushville Convention.

6. "We have taken our stand upon the platform of the

general constitution—a platform broad enough and firm enough to uphold every interest of the whole country. There will we ever be found; and no local policy or local feeling, no temporary impulse shall induce us to yield our foothold on the constitution and the Union. We will march under no banner not known to the whole American people, and to their constitution and laws."

7. The gratitude of every friend of the Union is due to Senators CLAY, CASS, WEBSTER, and DICKISSON, for the noble and patriotic stand which they have taken in support of the Union. They have touched a chord which thrills throughout the land, carrying hope and confidence to the fireside and the hearth stone. A nation shall call them blessed-

blessed are the peace makers.

8. We disapprove of the action of the Verginia Legislature, because we do not consider the subject to be one proper-ly belonging to their jurisdiction, and because, while they profess to defer to the wishes of the people, they have given occasion and opportunity for the assumption by faction of an influence and authority which is due only to the deliberate opinions of a majority of the community

NASHVILLE CONVENTION IN CAROLINE, (VA.)-We hear that at a meeting of the people of this county, at last Court, the appointment of delegates was postponed indefinitely. Subsequently a small meeting was held, which determined to send delegates. This is not right. These small meetings have no authority to speak for the whole people, after the people have refused to have any thing to do with the matter. If Virginia is to be represented in this way at Nashville, the whole affair will be a mockery. [Kichmond Whig.

St. Louis Election .- The municipal election in St. Louis, on the 1st instant, resulted in a decided Whig triumph, as well as an equally decided one for the Bentonians. The vote for Mayor was as follows :

LUTHER M. KERNET, (Whig).................3,329 JOHN How, (Eenton). 2,018
D. A. MAGERAN, (Anti-Benton-test). 644

GEO. MORTON, (Independent).....

FURTHER RETURNSTROM GEORGIA.

As chroniclers of passing events (says the Southern Banner) we give to our readers such returns of the election of Delegates to the Nashville Convention as we can glean from our exchanges and other sources. We have stated in our last the aggregate vote of this county to be 27 out of 1,000 votes. Now for the other counties :

In Richmond the vote was about 127 out of 1,200. Oglethorpe, no vote.

Floyd, the vote was 53 out of about 1,300. Pike, (Griffin precinct) 29 out of about 500. Cass, 100 out of about 2,400. Cobb, 126 out of 2,000. Lumpkin, the vote was about 27 out of 1,500. 26 do 1,800. 21 do 1,400. Newton, Jasper, Hancock, 42 do 800. 131 do 1,000. Warren, 14 do 1,500. 113 do 1,900. 428 do 1,600.

Troup, do Muscogee, do Chatham, do Baldwin, no polls opened. Morgan, no polls opened. Paulding, no polls opened. Emanuel, no polls opened. DeKalb, no polls opened. McIntosh, 43 votes.

Wilkes, no vote.

Madison, no vote.

Effingham, 18 votes. The popular voice has condemned the Convention, such as it is, as premature, unnecessary, mischievous, at the present time. Whenever the real crisis comes, if ever it shall come, a different language will be spoken at the polls .- Banner.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.

FROM THE NASHVILLE TRUE WHIG OF APRIL 6. ANOTHER FLASH IN THE PAN .- A second abortive at empt was made on Monday last, at a public meeting in Conbia, to rally the good people of Maury county to the apcointment of delegates to the Southern Convention to be held n this city in June next.

C. J. DICKENSON, Esq. was called to the chair, and GEO. GANTT, Esq. appointed secretary.

Major W. H. Polk presented a series of resolutions disapproving "the proposition to amend the constitution as reommended by Mr. Calhoun in his recent speech in the United States Senate," and most unqualifiedly repudiating any measure tending, either directly or indirectly, to the dissoution of the union of these States;" opposing "from the platform of the Union, at every hazard, the fanatic who would trike the South down from her position of equality in the Confederacy:" approving and readopting the resolutions passed by the anti-Wilmot proviso meeting in New York,' and concluding with a proposition to "appoint two or more delegates to represent Maury county in the Nashville Con-

After a protracted discussion, in which Major Polk and Jonas E. Thomas took part for, and Judge Cahal, M. S. Frierson, Esq., Barclay Martin, Esq., and A. M. Rosborough, Esq., against the resolutions, no final action was taken upon them, and the meeting adjourned over to the first Monday in

These and other indications of popular displeasure in Tennessee encourage us. to hope that the Convention will not be

SENTIMENTS OF LOUISIANA.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

The public mind appears to be considerably calmed down and the egitation of the territorial question has measurably subsided. The republic is safe; in fact, it has not been in danger, the representations of alarmists to the contrary notwithstanding; and it will most assuredly outlive the efforts of the sacrilegious few, who are emulous of the infamous notoriety of being the destroyers of the substantial fabric which wisdom, and virtue, and patriotism constructed. The issue of this flareup will in one respect be signal and satisfactory; it will show how powerless are the efforts of political demagogues to control the public mind when a sinister object is to be accomplished. The people are often humbugged by adroit tricksters, but it is only for a time that they are the victims of imposition; an instinctive sense of right is a dominant ing of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country principle with the masses, which eventually proves an invinfrom the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link cible obstacle to the efforts of corrupt and ambitious men to tremities, to make an issue the design of which was to arouse sectional prejudices, and ultimately to end in a dissolution of the Union, politicians have been most signally discomfitted; and as a merited retribution the seal of public condemnation will be stamped upon them.

In connexion with this idea, that members of Congress, who speak of the dissolution of the Union, do so without authority, we refer to an article that appeared some weeks ago in the columns of a city contemporary, the Louisiana Statesman, a Democratic paper conducted with great ability by a gentleman of large experience as a politician, and of national and patriotic views. The following sentiments will meet with a hearty response from the bosom of every patriot. be he Whig or Democrat;

"For ourselves, we scout the idea of a dissolution of the Union. The people will rise in masses against it, and, if Go vernment pretermits its duty, they will take the law into their own hands, and hang the traitors that attempt it. Aaron Burr stands infamous on the page of history for a suspected conspiracy. The members of the Hartford Convention, for a mere constructive and unfledged treason, were "damned to everlasting fame." Great statesmen, personally pure, have since fallen irrecoverably for suggesting the 'rightful remedy' and a peaceful secession from the federal compact. And yet members of the present Congress dare proclaim that they will dissolve the Union? Not one of them has a right to speak of the dissolution of the Union. Not one of them can pledge the South or the North, the East or the West, to any such thing. They have no such function. The South adores the Union. She has proved faithful time and again. The great name of Mr. Calhoun, backed by a State full of chivalry and talent, and by a deep pervading sense of the in-jury and oppression visited upon us by the Federal Governput in the scale against the Union. We are in it, and ntend to remain in it, and the men who say otherwise say what they can never accomplish, and what they have no au-

MR. HILLIARD AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION. Mr. HILLIARD, (one of the Representatives in Congress from Alabama,) in a letter to a friend of his. a distinguished gentleman of this place, (says the Tuskegee Republican,) speaks as follows of the Nashville Convention and the slavery question. The letter is dated the 20th ultimo :

" As to the Nashville Convention, my opinion, as things now stand, is against it. I adhere to the position taken by me last summer-that no Convention ought to be held in advance of some act of aggression on the part of the Government. The most the Legislature should have done, was to agree upon some clear, sensible, firm resolutions upon the subject. and empower the Governor, in the event of an aggression, to call a Convention of the People to consider the question in all its bearings: the wrong, the remedy.

the part of the Legislature to appoint delegates. Our friends some personal interest in the institution of slavery, ought not to connect themselves with it.

"We shall settle the question. California will be admitted and the other portions of the Territory organized into Govern ments without the proviso."

SLEIGHING IN APRIL .- We learn from the Albany Ex-

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF OHIO. The election of Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of Ohio having been made a party question, the Democrats have succeeded in electing a large majority of its members. The Ohio State Journal says that the Convention will contain "eight Free-Soilers, counting five elected by coalitions with the Locofocos."

The Journal of Commerce severely and justly censures the so-called religious press, which brings to bear its batteries against Messrs. CLAY, WEB-STER, and CASS—the Northern men now struggling to settle the slavery question in peace and according to the constitution and its compromises.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE BOSTONIANS

A fitting Letter of acknowledgment by Mr. WEB-TER of the mark of confidence lately offered to him, in the form of an Address, by so large a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, is published in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday last. In giving it to the public, the Advertiser remarks that it has on hand. and may publish at a future day, a list of some six leave the State of Michigan for California, and anhundred additional signatures to the Letter of apticipates much pecuniary inconvenence therefrom proval and thanks to Mr. WEBSTER.

The following Correspondence, appended to the Reply of Mr. WEBSTER, it seems proper for us to their utmost capacity with passengers. copy, as giving strong evidence in support of one position of his speech which has met with much

Copy of a Correspondence between Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of the Senate of the United States, and the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, Delegate from New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1850. To the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, Delegate from New Mexico.

Dean Sta: I beg leave to present you with a copy of my speech, delivered in the Senate on the 7th of March last, and to draw your attention to the remarks made by me on that occasion upon the general character of the country of New Mexico, and its adaptation to slave labor. You have been resident in the country for several years, and, as I have un-derstood you to say, have traversed it from end to end. You are a native of one of the slave States of this Union, and course acquainted with the usual cost of slave labor, and the modes of cultivation to which it may be profitably applied You are therefore, I am sure, quite competent to express a opinion on the points which I have suggested, such as shall be

satisfactory.

I will be obliged to you, also, to state what the fact is, the present time, respecting the existence of slavery in New Mexico, and whether the existing laws and constitution of the

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your obedient se

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9, 1850. To the Hon. Daniel Webster of the United States Senate:
DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receip your letter of the 8th instant, and reply to it with gree pleasure. New Mexico is an exceedingly mountainous country, Sante Fe itself being twice as high as the highest point of the Alleghanies, and nearly all the land, capable of cultivation, is of equal height, though some of the valleys have less altitude above the sea. The country is cold. Its general agricultural products are wheat and corn, and such vegetables as grow in the Northern States of this Union. It is entirely unsuited for slave labor. Labor is exceedingly abundant and cheap. It may be hired for three or four dol lars per month, in quantity quite sufficient for carrying on all the agriculture of the Territory. There is no cultivation ex-cept by irrigation, and there is not a sufficiency of water to irrigate all the land.

As to the existence, at present, of slavery is New Mexico. As to the existence, at present, of slavery in New Mexico, it is the general understanding that it has been altogether abolished by the laws of Mexico; but we have no established tribunals which have pronounced, as yet, what the law of the land in this respect is. It is universally considered, however, that the territory is altogether a free territory. I know of no persons in the country who are treated as slaves, except such as may be servants to gentlemen visiting or passing through the country. I may add, that the strongest seeling against slavery universally prevails through the whole Territory, and suppose it quite impossible to convey it there, and maintain it by any means whatever.

I have the honor to be, with regard, your obelient servant, HUGH N. SMITH.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN MARYLAND The Baltimore American reminds us that, in about three weeks-that is to say, on the second Wednesday of next month—the qualified voters of Maryland are to decide by ballot, at their usual places of voting, whether they are "for a Conven-tion" or "against a Convention" to frame a new Constitution and form of Government for the State of Maryland. The matter has been but little discussed since the passage of the act by the late General Assembly submitting the question to the people.

The Delegates to the Convention, if the people shall lecide in favor of it, will be chosen at a special election in September. The basis of representation in that body will be that of the Senate and House of Delegates combined. The time for the neeting of the Convention is the first Monday of November, at the city of Annapolis. On the first Vednesday of June, 1851, the new Constitution, framed by the Convention, is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection.

the Nashville Convention will be appointed from outside; and that none will be authorized to represent the State at large. In the district repreented by Mr. VENABLE, the only two counties hat have thus far made any expression of their sentiments (Chatham and Granville) have expressed themselves as opposed to the Southern Convention. We think ourselves safe in the statement that most of the leading public men, of either party, in the State, are opposed to the movement.

CALIFORNIA.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 6th instant ays: "California ought to be, or ought not to be, admitted into the Union as a State. The question as to her admission is not necessarily or legitimately connected with the question of slavery, as interference necessary. He contended that the between the North and the South. In expressing merchant service of Great Britain suffers greatly the opinion that California should be admitted at once, just as she presents herself, and without connexion with any of the questions now eliciting so much discussion in Congress and throughout the country, we still have no doubt that we express the sentiments entertained by a very large majority of the citizens of Louisiana,

A Sign in Pennsulvania .- The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a strong vote, have postponed a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions to a day beyond the expiration of the session.

A Sign in Connecticut .- The party whose State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers laid on the table a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions, and then by a vote of 151 to 37 laid on the table a resolution approving of the proviso resolutions passed by the last Legislature, as carried the election; while the party whose Convention adopted proviso resolutions is defeated.

A Sign in Rhode Island .- The Free-Soil candidate for Governor at the recent election received less than 200 votes in the whole State. [Journal of Commerce.

The Richmond Whig, commenting upon the evident design of some of the loud-mouthed brawlers about "Southern rights," &c. to make political capital out of the present state of things, and to distract and weaken the people of the South, so that their partisan schemes may prevail, remarks that "I quite agree with you that there was no authority on these people must excuse the Whigs, who have besides some regard for their party, if they do not co-operate actively with them in their game of agitation and discord. It is very plain that many do not desire the union of the South half so much as they do the ascendency of the Locofoco party. ress of Thursday that the snow on the Helderberg is still | Certainly, Whigs do not expect to be called upon uite deep, and the sleighing there was never better than it is as Whigs to assail General Taylor's Administration and the Whig party, and to bolster up Locofocoism, under the pretext of protecting Southern rights. And they will not do it. They will know how to maintain and vindicate the rights of the South by their action, and, at the sanre time, support the patriotic and noble old President now at the head of the nation .- Alex. (Va.) Gazette.

> It will be recollected that among the persons killed by the will be reconsected that among the persons killed by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer Troy, near Buffalo, was Dr. Whight, of the firm of Avery & Wright, of Goddes, near Syracuse, New York, where they conducted a large grain and provision business. On hearing of the disaster by which his pariner lost his life, Mr. Aveny started for Sandusky, for the purpose of looking after the interest of the firm, and the first intelligence his family had of him afterwards was the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing his sudden death

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

We perceive by the Western papers that thousands of men, women, and children are making preparations to leave by the first of June, by the overland route to California. Almost every village or hamlet will send forth its hundreds.

The Detroit Advertiser says that not less than 6,000 men have already made arrangements to to those who remain.

All the steamers from New York go filled

The Boston "Shipping List" states that the number of vessels which have sailed from the United States for California from the 1st of January, 1849, to the 9th of the present month, is as follows: steamers 20, ships 337, barques 303, brigs 242, schooners 182, and one sloop-making a total of

The election of two Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, by the subscribers and holders of Indiana stocks, took place on Wednesday at the Banking House of James G. King & Sons, in the city of New York. Charles Butler was reelected non-resident trustee, to reside in New York. and THOMAS DOWLING, resident trustee, to reside in Indiana, and to hold their offices respectively for hree years from the 19th of May, 1850. Thomas Dowling was also elected at the same time to fill Col. BLAKE's unexpired term till May 10, 1850.

HOMESTEAD LAW IN NEW YORK .- The New York Legislature has enacted a Homestead Lann. This, to borrow the language of the Albany Journal, is truly an enlightened and philanthropic measure, whose influences will be wholesome and salutary. It will stimulate mechanics and laboring men to lay aside enough from their earnings to pur-chase a homestead, for he may do so with the assurance that, whatever of adversity or misfortune betide him, his family will be forever secure of

A Sign in Old Massachusetts.-A year ago a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions passed the Massachusetts Legislature with only one dissenting voice. In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Bucking-HAM presented a memorial from 277 persons, asking the Legislature to instruct Mr. WEBSTER to vote for the insertion of the Wilmot proviso in the new Territorial bills, and against the bill of Mr. Mason, concerning fugitive slaves. Mr. HILLARD opposed the reference of this paper to any committee, and, on motion of Mr. HAZEN, it was laid on the table by a vote of 15 to 11.

The Legislature of New York adjourned finally on Wednesday last. The session was limited by law to one hundred days, and that period was insufficient for the business to be transacted.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says:

"The parties ruling in the United States are at this moment making sacrifices of the vastest magnitude to each othersacrifices of great principles as well as of great interests. And why? Because, did they not do so, the republic could not hold together perhaps for a twelvemonth; and once severed, they know full well what would be the magnitude of their disaster. Mutual sacrifices and concessions are, in truth, the ties that bind them together. Let their common glory, and their common destiny, let the knowledge of what they have achieved united, and what they would become if severed, once fail to produce a patriotism or a national virtue, powerful enough to cause them to yield sectional interest for the comnon good, and to forego great party principles and objects for he preservation of their institutions and the integrity of their most in every American bosom, as I am delighted to beli Government, and glory would soon take leave of their Israel."

See how well the real ground of our strength is known abroad, and how those who are most jealous of us regard the importance of our union and stability! The London Times, too, commenting upon the same subject, says:

"The United States alone have retained the sacred deposite of their national peace inviolate, under the sanction of a com mon respect for a supreme authority. This is their chief In this State (says the Raleigh Register) we tility of European Powers they have nothing to fear, but if think we may confidently assert that delegates to ever the evil time should come when local interests or passions prevail over the public law, and a disruption of the but three of the nine Congressional districts, at the Union should ensue, it is not too much to predict that the whole face of the North American continent would be changed, the habits and necessities of war would predominate over those of peace, the institutions which now suit the people would become impossible or insufficient, and the New World would in time exhibit but a melancholy parody of the follies and errors which have so long afflicted the older habitations

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARINE SERVICE.-In the British House of Commons lately Mr. La-BOUCHERE introduced a bill for the regulation of the merchant service. He accompanied it by a speech containing a general outline of the measure, and a statement of the circumstances, which, according to the opinion of the Cabinet, have rendered such from the incompetence and misconduct of ship captains, and, with a view to remove or diminish this evil, he proposes to establish a system of examination by which no man shall in future be permitted to take upon himself the duty of commanding a merchant vessel, without a regular examination, showing that he is properly qualified to undertake such a task. In reply to those who referred him to the excellent condition of the United States mercantile service, where no public examination of masters or mates is required, Mr. Labouchere dwelt upon the difference between England and America in regard to education, for the purpose of showing that the superior intelligence of the great mass of the people in the United States prevents any necessity for such an examination:

"He heartily wished that the education of the people i Great Britain was any thing like the average education in the United States. He saw, the other day, a statement with respect to the plan of education in Massachusetts, where the schools supported by the public were so good that the British citizens of the State were disposed to send their children to those schools rather than to private schools; and this had the effect of raising up a class of men, whether as shipowner or belonging to other professions, of great intelligence. They were not therefore to suppose, because the United States could go on without this examination, that they could do so.'

The London Morning Chronicle, in commenting upon Mr. Labouchere's bill, has the following among other remarks:

"In knowledge of the science of navigation, in acquaintance with foreign languages, in the general acquirements necessary for the conduct of business, and in the elevation o mind and deportment which prises from meatal cultivation, large proportion of English masters are, we fear, inferior men of the same class in Northern Europe and America.

"When, in Massachusetts, with a population of bu 800,000 souls, 200,000 guineas of public money are spent annually upon instruction, in addition to a quarter of that sum expended by individuals, it is not surprising that Boston chant captains, as well as other classes there, should possess superior qualifications."

The Staunton Woollen Factory has just gone into opera tion at Staunton, (Va.) and is said to prove a profitable in vestment to the proprietors, and to give a fresh impetus to the business of that community. Two hundred and sixty spindles and six looms are in operation, capable of making one hundred and fifty yards of cloth per day, and as many more are to be added as the demand may require.

HANDSOME BEQUEST .- Mr. BENJAMIN H. PUNCHARD. of Andover, Mass., who died recently, has left by will the sum of \$60,000, to be appropriated to the es ablishment and endowment of a High School for boys and girls, in Andover CLAY FESTIVAL AT NEW YORK.

The seventy-third anniversary of the birth of HENRY CLAY was celebrated at New York by a grand festival at Niblo's Saloon, in which a large number of Mr. Clay's personal and political friends participated. Nicholas Dean, Esq., presided. The following were the regular toasts on the oceasion:

1. The Twelfth of April, 1777, and the Twelfth of April, 1850: The great events of the life included between these two days are an abundant justification of this commemoration, and of the unchanged and unchangeable devotion with which we now renew our pledges of friendship, and repeat the wish of "Health and long life to Henny Clay."

2. The President and Vice President of the United

3. Our Festival: Recurring with each year's renewal of verdure and bloom, long may it be to us the springtime of Hope! While we live it shall be sacred to the commemora-

tion of heroic faith and patriotic devotion.

4. The Memory of Washington: Still alone in his greatness, and gathering accumulated glory with each succeeding

5. The Constitution of the United States: With age, acquiring vigor—with every attack strengthening. During its calm existence half of the monarchies of Europe have been shattered. Having already survived whole generations of its enemies, it will outlive the very memory of all prophecies of

6. Our Distinguished Guests: Honored by their presence, we extend to them the right hand of Clay fellowship

sence, we extend to them the right hand of Clay fellowship, and give them, one and all, a New York welcome.

7. California, Utah, and New Mexico: Ours by a common acquisition: one realizing more than the fabled wealth of Ophir—each entitled to our protection: the same beneficent hand which extends to the stronger a constitution, as a State, cannot refuse to provide for the weaker, governments

as Tarritories.

8. The true men of the Nation: Firm as the everlasting hills; while others in storm and darkness have wavered and proved faithless, they have stood by their principles and the man of their choice—" Faithful among the faithless."

9. Henry Clay in 1850: Where he was forty-three years ago—in the Senate of the United States—as bold and enerago—in the Senate of the United States—as bold and energetic, as capable of any service to his country as he was then—as eloquent and vigilant in the cause of the constitution and of the Union as he ever was. His efforts during the recent crisis are above the meed of praise from us. The nation now takes him from the embrace of party, and will ever guard his fame as the glory of the whole country.

10. The Memory of John C. Calheun: Over the grave of Calhoun the North repays the debt it incurred when the South rendered its generous and heroic tributes to the national services and personal worth of the lamonted Libra California.

Adams. While the whole nation can thus unite in a common sympathy at the loss of the great men of either section, the HEART of the Union is still unbroken and sound.

11. Daniel Webster: We rejoice that this Statesman has placed himself, in this hour of peril, by the side of the Sage of Ashland, in behalf of the Constitution and of the Union.

12. American talent, industry, and enterprise: Whether displayed in redeeming the soil, navigating the ocean, advancing science, improving the arts, or in establishing republican institutions.

13 The mothers and daughters of America.

Amongst the invited guests present who addressed the company were the Hon. James Cooper, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. JAMES BROOKS. Representative from New York, and Hon. ROBERT B. CRANSTON, of Rhode Island.

The following were among the letters addressed to the company by distinguished gentlemen whose attendance was invited:

Letter from Hon. Henry Clay.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1850.

I have received your friendly letter, communicating your curpose to celebrate my birthday, occurring the 12th instant, by a public dinner at Niblo's, in the city of New York, and

by a public dinner at Niblo's, in the city of New York, and inviting my attendance.

Language is incompetent to express the depth of my obligation or the extent of my gratitude for this renewed manifestation of confidence and attachment which are so kindly borne towards me; and I appreciate it the more because understand it to be your intention "to seize the occasion to express your devotion to the Union and Constitution of these That sentiment should be the strongest and upperis the fact in regard to the citizens of all parties in the city

of New York. of New York.

Duties, gentlemen, which I have to perform in respect to that Union in the Senate of the United States, will not allow me to absent myself from my seat at this time, and I cannot, therefore, accept your obliging invitation; but I beg leave to tender to yourselves and your associates my respectful and cordial acknowledgments for the signal honor intended to be

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Letter from President Taylor WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1850. GENTLEMEN : I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 18th instant, inviting me to at end a public din-

ner to be given by the Association on the 12th of April, the anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Clay. I am greatly obliged to the Association for the invitation so kindly extended to me; but the necessity of my continued presence at the seat of Government at this time will not perit me to accept it.

I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your obedient ser-Z. TAVLOR. To Daniel Ullman and others,
Committee Clay Festival Association, New York.

Letter from Vice President Fillmore.

Washington, Thursday, March 21, 1850. Gentlemen: It is with extreme regret that I have to in-form you that my official duties will not allow me to accept your kind invitation to attend your fifth Annual Festival on

the 12th of April next.

I am happy to see that the services of the distinguished citizen in honor of whom your dinner is given are so highly appreciated by you; and it would afford me great pleasure to participate, if it were in my power, in your festivities on that occasion, both in testimony of the high estimation in which I hold his character and services, and of my respect for those who feel and understand their value.

For the honor you have conferred upon me by your invi-

ation, I beg to return you my most sincere and grateful thanks. Most respectfully, I am, gentlemen, truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. To Messrs. D. Ullman, S. J. Smith, J. M. Price, M.

R. BREWER, J. R. Wood, Committee. Letter from Major-General Scott.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1850.
GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your kind vitation to attend the dinner to be given on the 12th instant

y the Clay Festival Association. With every sentiment long entertained of profound admiwith every senument long entertained of profound admiration, respect, and gratitude for the illustrious patriot statesman Henry Clay, founded on his great personal worth, and his brilliant service in the cause of liberty throughout the world and our glorious Union, I beg most respectfully to decline the invitation, solely because, as an officer of the

army, I deem it improper to be present at any public enter-tainment or meeting not purely national in its character. With the highest respect, I have the honor to remain, gen-lemen, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

PUNISHMENT OF RIOTERS.

The trial of the Pittsburg rioters was brought to a close in that city on Wednesday last. The jury returned a verdict of sequittal in the case of three of the persons charged, but all the rest were found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the court-a recommendation which, the judge said, should receive strict attention on the part of the court, and that therefore the sentence would be much lighter than it would otherwise have been.

Patrick McDermot and Jas. Bratt were then sentenced each Patrick McDermot and Jas. Bratt were then sentenced each to pay a fine of 64 cents to the commonwealth, with the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of eighteen calendar months in the penitentiary.

Joseph Davis was called three times, and not appearing, his recognizance was declared forfeited, and a process was ordered to be served upon him.

Ann McDermott, Eliza Morgan, Margaret Graham, and Mary Recognization of the part and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was then severally called to the bar, and sentences was the called the called to the bar, and sentences was the called the called to the bar, and sentences was the called the c

Mary Reeves, were then severally called, to the bar, and sentenced each to pay a fine of \$50 to the commonwealth, with the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonn thirty days in the county jail.

NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT. - A letter from New Haven states that there is a great deal of building now going on in that place. Every vacant lot in Grove street, from College to Church, has been sold within a month; and from Hillhouse avenue to Church street is expected to be built up this

POINT OF ROCKS BRIDGE .- We understand that the Com-

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND INSTRUCTIONS

Being this day notified by the Secretary of the Navy that the steamship Atlantic has been inspected and accepted by him into the service of the Government, under a contract made on the 1st November, 1847, for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool. notice is hereby given that the United States mail line of steam-packets, called Collins's Line, will go into operation on Saturday, the 27th April instant. On that day, at 12 o'clock noon, said steamship, the Atlantic, will leave New York for Liverpool, and convey the mails between the United States and Great Britain, under the pestal treaty entered into between the two countries. Postmasters will duly make up and forward for dispatch by said steamship, at the time aforesaid, all mails for Great Britain and countries beyond that are received in season for that purpose.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 16, 1850.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturlay afternoon thus notices the steamers about to start from that city with passengers for California: "During the morning the rain has been falling in torrents; but, notwithstanding, crowds have been wending their way to the docks on the North river with trunks and bundles, bound for California. As we go to press the scene is very animated, the friends of the emigrants to the shores of the Paeific crowding around, and indulging in parting benedictions and adieus.

"The Georgia (of Mr. Low's line) will leave the pier, foot

"The Georgia (of Mr. Low's line) will leave the pier, foot of Warren street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon precisely. She calls off Charleston and Savannah, landing and receiving mails and passengers, and thence sails for Havana and Chagres. She takes out 513 passengers, the principal portion of them being bound for California.

"The Cherokee (Mesers. Howland & Aspinwall's line) will leave pier No. 4, North river, at 3 o'clock. She will take more than three hundred passengers, who are all ticketed for the Pacific steamer of May.

for the Pacific steamer of May.

"The Empire City (of Messrs. Howard & Son's line) will leave the pier No. 2, North river, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. There are four hundred and seventy-five names on

"The Philadelphia (another of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall's line) will also leave on Monday, with a large number

FROM MEXICO.

The Vera Cruz Locomotor says that the product of the silver mines of Mexico, for the year 1849, will not be less than thirty millions of dollars. What becomes of it all? Mexico is always hard up, always poor, publicly and privately; always in arrears, and always on the brink of bankruptcy. This is said to be a larger sum than was ever before extracted in one year from the mines. The years 1804 and 1805 were very productive, but the quantity extracted did not reach thirty millions; it was about twenty-six.

Several applications have been made to the Government for a charter to construct a railroad from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, and the applicants all take care to ask very favorable terms for themselves. Gen. Almonte is at the head of one company. A grant of a privilege will be made to somebody, but we cannot suppose that Mexican contractors will be able to complete the work, which would be one of much greater magnitude for that country than a railroad from St. Louis to the Pacific would be for this; and, if the gold continues to be obtained in California at the rate of even twenty millions per annum, that road will be made in less certainly than twenty years. To communicate with the Pacific is not the only object. It will be a great thoroughfare into the heart of our vast Western territory, and will stimulate and facilitate emigration to regions on this side of California, and which, being approachable with so little trouble and in so little time, will realize a condition of populousness, power, and wealth, within twenty years, which without the road they would not realize within fifty.

The Locomotor says that there were in Mexico, in 1846, sixty-two cotton manufactories for spinning and weaving, and five establishments for manufacturing woollens; that the first have been greatly improved by the introduction of machinery; that two new woollen manufactories have been started in the State of Mexico, and that they produce cloths and cassimeres which are worn by persons who dress in the best style in

Mexican society. This is all true, we have no doubt, but still there is a pregmentioned, which is, that all those cottons and woollens cost enormously high, and that the manufactories at which they are fabricated are maintained by the imposition of very high duties upon the importation of such goods. . We dare say we would be under the mark in assuming that they cost fifty per cent. more than they would if manufactured in the United

States -Globe.

The late mob in Panama, we regret to say, proves to be a most discreditable affair to the American residents of that place. The imprisonment of an American citizen, charged with robbing a trunk at one of the hotels, was the cause of the disturbance, and the authorities declining to release him, until examination and legal acquittal, the mob, made up mainly of our own countrymen, assembled in front of the jail and drove off the keepers, (three men,) forced an entrance, and released the prisoner, bore him through the town in triumph, and in a procession which aggravated, incensed. in triumph, and in a procession which aggravated, incensed, and insulted the natives and citizens of the country.

The people, indignant at the violation of law, were pre-pared for violent redress, but the interposition of our consul prevented any serious outbreak. Mr. Corwine (the con-sul of the United States) pledged the Governor that young Johnson, the prisoner should be produced the next morning or trial.

The Governor assured Mr. C. that the rescued prisoner should have a hearing. Mr. C. was there at the appointed time with Johnson, and waited several hours, but no Judge appeared to give him trial. It is hoped this affair will end

here, but it is feared it may not .- New York Express. The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a stringent liquor license law, prohibiting the sale of all spirituous or ferinquor license law, prolibiting the sale of all aprittious of fer-mented liquors in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, except for medicimal purposes. It authorizes town corpora-tions to appoint suitable agents for the sale of liquors, who shall be paid for their services from the corporation treasury.

MONMOUTH, (ILLINOIS,) APRIL 5, 1850. For Orgon.—On Friday last ten teams, taking with them thirty-nine persons, left this place for Oregon. They them thirty-nine persons, left this place for Oregon. They go out as emigrants, not expecting to return. The company was made up by Mr. Elijah Davidson, some sixty-seven years of age, who was an early settler of this county. Having been a pioneer to this part of the country at an early day from Kentucky, and being desirous of keeping pace with emigration, he now takes his family, accompanied by numerous grand-children, and starts for the Western frontiers, now bounded by the Pacific Ocean. Should they find comfortable homes, and a country abounding with gold and honey, other relatives will follow in their train a year hence. We had intended civing the area and seves of the persons composing the comgiving the ages and sexes of the persons composing the com-pany, but our notes containing them have been accidentally destroyed. The outfit includes eighty oxen and cows, besides several horses, and aff in a good condition for so long a jour-

JAIL DELIVERY .- On the evening of the 9th instant, about dusk, six of the prisoners confined in the jail at Columbus, Ohio, made an attack upon the sheriff and jailer, who had entered for the purpose of securing them for the night in their cells. The jailer was first knocked down and overpowered, a pistol with which he was armed taken from him, and he would undoubtedly have been shot with it had not one of the prisoners interfered and saved his life. The sheriff was throwninto one of the cells and locked in, and the key carried off by one of the rascals that escaped. Five of the prisoners, four of them United States prisoners, (counterfeiters) are still at

The Savannak Republican, in an article upon the turpentine business in Georgia, states that there are some fifteen or sixteen persons now engaged it its manufacture, whose united product will amount to not less than twenty thousand and eight hundred barrels during the present season. There are some eight or ten others who have recently embarked in the business, whose labors will add very considerably to this amount. The distillation of crude turpentine is also rapidly ncreasing in that S ate.

The Anti-Renters in the interior of the State of New York are again in open defiance to the civil authorities. It appears that the new difficulties have arisen from the refusal of Con-Point-of-Rocks has been organized, and a site chosen for the bridge. The stock has all been taken, and no doubt can now be entertained that the work will go bravely on. The people of Loudoun, who feel an interest in this public work, are greatly indebted to Jonas P. Schooley; for to his efforts, both in the Legi-lature and elsewhere, is to be ascribed the success of the enterprise thus far.—Loudoun Chronicle.